(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2778.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1800.

BRUSSELS, January 22.

THE army of the Rhine is progreſſively reinforcing itſelf with troops coming from Holland, ci-devant Belgium, and the interior of France, as they ſucceſſively reach their deſtination. It is in the act of being placed on the moſt impoſing war footing; and every thing announces, that conducted by ſuch a general as Moreau, it will be able not only to reſiſt the allied forces, but even to compel them to renounce their projects.

General Moreau is employed in viſiting the whole line of his army, and reviewing the corps that compoſe it. He is expected immediately at the left wing, which extends from Spires to below Mentz. The forces concentrated in that part are only waiting for the laſt order to effect the paſſage of the Rhine and totally to diſengage the fort of Caſſel. However, this fort is abundantly ſupplied with proviſions and ſtores from the left bank; in its environs ſeveral ſkirmiſhes of advanced poſts have taken place, which have been attended only with the loſs of ſome men on both ſides.

AUGSBURG, January 5.

It is ſaid that the circle of Suabia has offered to furniſh the empire with an army of 10,800 men: that Great-Britain on its part has entered into a formal engagement to furniſh ſubſidies for the formation of this corps, and keep it in pay during the continuance of the war. The deputies of the circle of Suabia preſented theſe conditions to Mr. Wickham on the 13th of December. He has ever ſince obſerved a profound ſilence concerning the article that theſe troops ſhould be maintained by Great-Britain.

FRANCFORT, January 16.

The number of troops detached from the army of the archduke Charles to repair to the army of Italy is eſtimated at 15,000 men. It is reported that 40,000 Ruſſians have paſſed the Bog, to join the army of Suwarrow.

If we may credit the Gazette of Hamburg, the count de Goertz, the Pruſſian miniſter at Ratiſbon, has ſaid he was informed, the emperor of Ruſſia had ſigned an order on the 4th of December for the Ruſſian army to return to the banks of the Rhine. The ſame gazette adds, that the Ruſſians will commence their march from Bohemia in the beginning of the next month, and that early in March they will receive at Waldmonchen their preciſe deſtination on the Rhine.

ZURICH, January 18.

Troops are daily paſſing by this city and repairing beyond the Thur, from the ſide of St. Gall and Conſtance. There have been, it is ſaid, within theſe few days, ſome engagements of advanced poſts in the neighbourhood of this latter city. The generals have a watchful eye on the projects of the Auſtrians, who are receiving very great reinforcements, and might attempt the paſſage of the Rhine, if a point was left oppoſed.

BERLIN, December 22.

Since the departure of Buonaparte's adjutant, there ſeems to be no longer any doubt of a ſpeedy concluſion of peace. It does not appear that the houſe of Auſtria can refuſe the new propoſitions that have been made, and by which it acquires a conſiderable aggrandiſement in territory. Our court, however, omits no means of acquiring a ſenſible preponderance in the negotiations. Our troops are fully completed, and every day the moſt active efforts are employed to put all the military department on the moſt reſpectable footing. The neutrality of the Northern courts is the fruit of the firmneſs which our cabinet has diſplayed againſt all the attacks and the inſinuations of the coalition.—Theſe courts are now ſenſible how advantageous that firmneſs has proved to them in the extenſion of their commerce, and this conſideration has drawn cloſer and cloſer the ties that unite them to Pruſſia.

It is in conſequence of this ſyſtem that it is expected that a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance will be concluded between our court and that of Sweden; it appears already certain that a ſimilar treaty has been concluded with France, the conditions of which are ſpeedily to be publiſhed.

PARIS, January 25.

Decree of the 3d Pluvioſe, (23d January.)

The conſuls of the republic decree as follows:

The ſtate of ſiege of the place at Caen is taken off.

Decree of the 4th Pluvioſe, (24th January.)

Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the republic, decrees as follows:

Citizen Bernadotte, general of diviſion, is appointed counſellor of ſtate in the ſection of war.

PROCLAMATION

Of the central adminiſtration of the department of the Loire Inferieure.

The ſuſpenſion of arms concluded with the rebels is nearly at an end. In a few days either peace will be made, or the war will be renewed.

Peace or war! Inhabitants of the Loire Inferieure, when you can chuſe between theſe two extremes, will you balance for an inſtant? No, your choice cannot be doubtful, and this diſtrict ſhall not ſtream with blood anew. You are not ſerious. You will not rally yourſelves with banditti of robbers and aſſaſſins.

Deluded men, if there yet be any who can think of following a party without hope, and who are already overcome, open your eyes. The terrible leſſon of experience is ſtill written on every thing that ſurrounds you. The fields ravaged, and which ſtill lie uncultivated; theſe cottages deſtroyed; theſe villages burnt and deſerted; the depopulation of this unfortunate country—theſe are the diſaſters of your firſt rebellion; and you will prepare for yourſelves ſtill greater than theſe!

You fight, ſay you, for your religion and for your prieſts. Your prieſts are reſtored to you; all ſorts of public worſhip are free and equally protected. Why then do you reſume your arms?

Is it for a king? A king cannot longer exiſt in France! royalty is for ever baniſhed, and no man of ſenſe can ever hope for its return.

Is it for the nobleſſe? remember that privileges alone made the nobles. Call to mind all the exactions of which you were, of which you will again be more than ever the victims! Will you be ſo blind as not to ſee that your triumph, even if it were not impoſſible, would be for you the greateſt misfortune? when you can remain free, do not fight that you may once more become ſlaves.

Every thing that is juſt, the government has granted you. In promiſing to forget the paſt, they offer you a generous pardon. Dread, if you do not accept their offer, the accompliſhment of their threats.

A numerous army is charged to avenge the republic. In a few days all the ruffians will be annihilated. Haſten then, while yet it is time, to ſeparate yourſelves from them. Let them find no where an aſylum. In denying to them all protection, merit for yourſelves the protection which is offered you.

And you, citizens of all the cantons, numerous friends of peace, unite yourſelves—to arms againſt frightful depredation. May it be for ever extinguiſhed! Guide the republican columns. Fight in the ranks of the brave men whom victory has conſtantly crowned. Live the republic!

We announced in one of our late papers, that the chiefs of the inſurgents of the whole left bank of the Loire, extending to Montioucon, had accepted peace, and taken meaſures for diſbanding all their forces. We now haſten to announce, that the right bank has followed the example of the left.

Letter from general Hedouville, lieutenant of the commander in chief

ANGERS, 1 Pluvioſe (Jan. 21.)

Chatillon's diviſion of Chouans has accepted peace. This diviſion comprehends part of the department of Mayenne and Loire, and of Inferior Loire, ſituated on the right bank of the river Loire; alſo the diſtrict of Caen, in the department of Mayene, and that of the left of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. We muſt except the diſtrict of Chateonneuf in the department of Mayenne and Loire, which is occupied by Bourmont, who has his bands in La Sarth and Mayenne. If he does not follow the example of d'Autichamp and Chatillion, they will be purſued with the utmoſt vigour. I have reaſon to think, that Prevalais, who has his bands in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, will ſubmit alſo.

The commander in chief Brune, is going in purſuit of Georges with ſo much activity, that the attacks made upon him will no doubt completely finiſh this inteſtine war.

(Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

LONDON, January 18.

A paper of the 10th ſtates, that the Breſt fleet is ready for ſea, and that it will be divided into ſeveral ſquadrons. Five ſhips, which, it is conjectured, are deſtined for a diſtant expedition, are victualled for ſix months. It appears that the Spaniſh admiral Maſſaredo is ſtill at Paris.

A letter from Coblentz ſays, that every thing is preparing for the paſſage of the Rhine at different points. One column will go by Ehrenbreitſtein, while the major part will paſs the river at Mayence; a great many pieces of artillery as well as ammunition and proviſions, had croſſed before the 6th January, and ſeveral corps of troops had alſo croſſed to the right bank near Mayence. On the other ſide, the Auſtrian army is ſtated to be increaſing every day on the banks of the Mein and the Nidda, and it appears that the war will ſoon again reddden the waters of the Rhine.

If we may believe letters from Canton of Linth, the Auſtrians are obliged to evacuate the Griſons for want of proviſions.

January 23.

This morning we received Paris Journals to the 20th inſtant.

A letter from Munich ſtates, that the emperor of Ruſſia is to march an army to the Rhine, which will act independently of that of Auſtria. It is alſo ſtated, that Paul I. has invited Dumourier to Peterſburg, who, in repairing thither, paſſed by Mittau, and received from Louis XVIII. a pardon for all his revolutionary ſins.

The account of the defeat of the grand vizier's army is repeated in the French papers, and rendered not improbable by what is ſtated in the official details of general Kleber.

It is ſtated that ſome Engliſh and Ruſſian troops have landed on the coaſt of France, to aſſiſt the Chouans.

The name of the army of England is changed to that of the army of the Weſt.

General Brune, councellor of ſtate, is appointed general in chief of that army.

Lately died near Paris, and within a few days of each other, Marmontel and Daubenton, the celebrated French authors.

Kotzebue is expected in England about April.—Authors and managers are bidding highly for the reverſion of his writings.

The ex-director Barras is expected at Altona.

The earl of Chatham, it is now mentioned in the firſt circles, is to go as governor-general to India, and to take out with him a conſtitution for the better government of our extended territories in that quarter. This conſtitution is ſaid to be ſomething ſimilar to that of Jamaica, as there is to be a legiſlative council, to deliberate on, and provide for every local purpoſe, and whoſe laws are to be full of effect when they have received the ſanction of the governor-general.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

A New-York paper of yeſterday ſtates, that the legiſlative union of England and Ireland is carried in the Iriſh parliament by a majority of forty-two.

April 4.

Yeſterday arrived in town, commodore Barry, of the frigate United States, having left his veſſel below.

The United States after arriving at Liſbon, ſailed from thence bound to a port in France, and after beating with continual head winds 28 days bore away for Corunna, a town in Spain, and there landed the commiſſioners, who immediately diſpatched a courier to Paris for the neceſſary paſſports.

Theſe they met at Burgos, a town on the confines of France, together with a letter from Talleyrand, congratulating them in flattering terms on their arrival, and aſſuring them of a reception ſuitable to the dignity of their character. They had accordingly proceeded direct for Paris before the United States left Corunna.

Mr. Murray had been ſome time at Paris, as were the ſecretaries of the embaſſy, who went by land from Liſbon.

The United States, left Corunna the 16th Feb.

CHARLESTON, March 27.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip St. George, which arrived the evening before the laſt from Ocracock, after a paſſage of 52 hours, informs, that as they were coming out of that inlet, a veſſel arrived there in a few days paſſage from Naſſau, New-Providence; the captain of which informed that a veſſel had arrived at Naſſau from Halifax, which informed that a veſſel of war had arrived at the laſt mentioned port from England, which brought out orders to all armed veſſels to deſiſt from cruiſing againſt French veſſels, as a ceſſation of hoſtilities had taken place between England and the French republic for three months. Our informant cannot recollect exactly the paſſages theſe veſſels had; but at the time he was informed of it, by the Naſſau captain, it was concluded that the veſſel which arrived at Halifax, muſt have left England about the 27th of January.

As the refuſal to treat with the French republic, made by the Britiſh government, was as late as the 4th of January, we are not inclined to believe that there is much foundation for this report; but as it is within the verge of probability, we think it but proper to notice it.

Yeſterday evening the arrival of the ſchooner Liberty, in 6 days from Naſſau, it was ſaid, confirmed the intelligence mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. A gentleman who came in the ſchooner ſays, that a veſſel had arrived at Naſſau, from London, and another from Liverpool; but he does not recollect what paſſages they had; that a paſſenger in the Liverpool veſſel reported, that a ceſſation of hoſtilities had taken place between the Engliſh and French; but that no-

thing to his knowledge had been publiſhed in Naſſau reſpecting it, and that it was generally believed there to be a flying report. No veſſel had arrived at Naſſau from Halifax, that our informant knows of.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

We have been favoured with Charleſton papers as late as of Saturday laſt, from which the following articles are extracted:

KINGSTON, February 22.

We are informed that the particular agent of the French directory at St. Domingo, Roume, has been impriſoned by the orders of Touſſaint.

The American ſchooner Patowmac, from Curracoa, bound to Boſton, with cotton, hides, &c. detained by his majeſty's ſhip Arab, arrived on Monday.

The following meſſage, announcing the permiſſion given to export our ſtaple commodities in American veſſels, was received by the houſe of aſſembly from his honour the lieutenant-governor, on Friday, the 14th inſtant,

"Mr. ſpeaker, I am commanded by his honour the lieutenant-governor to inform the houſe, that he has taken into conſideration their meſſage of the 30th of January, reſpecting the exports of produce in veſſels belonging to the United Sttaes; and being ſatisfied of the neceſſity of the meaſure, he has given directions to the principal officers of the cuſtoms, to permit ſuch exportation under certain reſtrictions."

Annapolis, April 10.

To the PEOPLE of the 5th DISTRICT of MARYLAND.

Non tali auxilio, nec defenſoribus iſtis.

B Y enters the liſts a gallant champion, mounted on a ſprightly ſteed, gaily capariſoned. After prancing about, and diſplaying a few common feats of horſemanſhip, he rides off, proclaiming with a loud voice, that he did not mean a ſerious conflict, and that he only wiſhes to deter the raſh impetuous A X, who has neither ſtrength, activity, nor ſkill for the combat.

If A X had not for a purpoſe, which appears likely to be effected, offered by a figurative expreſſion to diſcuſs the ſubject with the printers, or their correſpondent, he would not in all probability have been ſubjected to the puerile ludicrous attack of B Y. A X muſt freely acknowledge, that, had he expected ſuch an antagoniſt as B Y, he would not have thrown his gauntlet. It was far from his intention or wiſh to engage in a mere conteſt of ſmartneſs. It was his aim, *if poſſible*, to draw forth an explanation of Mr. Jefferſon's pretenſions.—It is too generally ſuppoſed that a writer is incapable of meeting that which he declines to anſwer. A X is ſuppoſed to have given a general challenge, and it appears to have been accepted. It is on theſe conſiderations only, that he ſubmits to the diſagreeable taſk of commenting on the levities of B Y.

If the judgment of B Y were equal to his petulance, he would perceive a material diſtinction between the notification of a candidate for the ſtation of preſident and an offer to ſerve as a delegate for a county. Delegates are changed every year. He that was laſt choſen, ſucceeded another, who was very willing to ſerve longer. Cuſtom does not require from a new candidate either an explanation of his own pretenſions, or an expoſition of the miſconduct of the laſt delegate. But, when it is propoſed to inveſt a man with the vaſt powers belonging to the preſident of the United States, even B Y will acknowledge that we cannot be too careful in examining his qualifications. The queſtion is not only, whether Mr. Jefferſon has the requiſite talents, principles and virtues. It is alſo, whether or not it is probable that we ſhall enjoy more proſperity and ſafety under him than under the preſent ſupreme magiſtrate. It is, whether or not Mr. Adams has betrayed his truſt, or diſcovered a want of capacity, integrity or patriotiſm. Let every man's own feelings decide for him, whether there ought not to be a powerful reaſon indeed for diſmiſſing a man from the ſtation, of whatever kind it may be, which, by the voices of his countrymen, he has been called to fill. If B Y ſhall call in aid the principle of rotation, he will only ſhew that, like many others, he does not underſtand it.

The notification of Mr. Duvall as elector, and of courſe of Mr. Jefferſon as preſident, was given without ſignature. If the paragraph was not furniſhed by a correſpondent, it was the work of the printers. What a captious, cavilling ſpirit did B Y then indulge, when he affected to conſider A X's call on the printer, or his correſpondent, as an attack on the freedom of the preſs!—Ay! but then there was a favourable opportunity of aiming a ſtroke at congreſs and the preſident. What an intolerable grievance is the ſedition law! what a dreadful oppreſſion to honeſt well meaning citizens!

If B. Y. had not been determined to miſconſtrue every thing ſaid by A X, it is impoſſible he ſhould have repreſented A X as conſidering it of no importance, that the preſident ſhould be a friend of the people. THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE being printed in large capitals, it was evident that great ſtreſs was laid on the qualification. Now, ſays A X, in effect, to be a friend to the people in this country is conſidered in a candidate to be almoſt a matter of courſe. He, that is not ſo, muſt be either defective in intellect, or depraved in principle. He appeals to common ſenſe, whether this is not the amount of his declarations on this head, and whether the praiſe, applied as it is, be not ſtupid, unleſs it were meant to be intimated at the ſame time that Mr. Adams is not a friend to the people.

But the moſt perverſe conſtruction of A X's addreſs is, that he would countenance a free examination of the penſions of one candidate, and attach a degree of baſeneſs to a repreſentation of the character and writings of another. He repeats, that ſome time before the laſt election there was a ſeries of publications, in which the pretenſions of Thomas Jefferſon were fully examined, and which have never been anſwered. They were written by a man highly diſtinguiſhed for his genius, courage, integrity, and public ſervices of various kinds, and poſſeſſed of far better means of information than A X or B Y can poſſibly pretend to. That the publications aſſerted nothing more than the truth, A X muſt believe, from the evidence they exhibited, becauſe they have never been anſwered, and becauſe none of the facts have been publicly denied and refuted. I repeat alſo, that the repreſentations of the character and writings of John Adams were baſe, becauſe they *were* refuted and expoſed.—They told, indeed, the truth, but not the whole truth; and what they told was calculated to make an impreſſion totally different from that, which the whole truth would have made. "*There is no God*," ſays the ſcripture. Is it poſſible, the ſcripture can ſay ſo? Yes! but it ſays alſo, "*the fool hath ſaid in his heart*, there is no God." Can they be either wiſe or good, who ſay the ſame thing? And can we, the people of America, love, honour or truſt, either them or their ſupporters?

And now, my fellow-citizens, you may conſider impartially, whether or not A X has determined with too much brevity and diſpatch; or whether in his firſt addreſs he has ſaid a ſingle unauthoriſed word, or made a ſingle ſlip, except that of too readily throwing his gauntlet. That indeed *was* a ſlip. He feels obliged in conſequence of it to beſtow ſome precious hours, not in diſcuſſing the pretenſions of rival candidates, but in commenting on the impertinences of a writer, who, for aught he can perceive, is no more a friend to one candidate than to the other, and who in writing aims only to ſhew that he can write. Certain it is, he has advanced not a ſyllable in favour of Mr. Jefferſon, excepting his reference to the correſpondence with a Britiſh miniſter. A X was perfectly aware of that ſame correſpondence, and he remembered what was ſaid of it in the publications he has mentioned. He demands whether, to form a juſt eſtimate of a man's knowledge and capacity, you are not to examine the writings he has produced without aid or control, in preference to thoſe in which you can not diſtinguiſh *him* from others, and which are perhaps entirely different from what they might have been, if he had written without aſſiſtance, advice or direction.

It is true that the correſpondence has done honour to America; and, if the honour belonged excluſively to Mr. Jefferſon, I ſhould think more highly than I have ever done, of his firmneſs, conſiſtency and capacity. But I ſhould ſtill think him, even as a writer, inferior to Mr. Adams. Unhappily the writings of Mr. Adams, as they are by no means light and airy, have not been generally peruſed. By his enemies they have frequently been examined for the purpoſe of ſelecting detached paſſages; and it is not improbable, they will again be examined for the ſame purpoſe.

B Y it ſeems, knows nothing of the religious profeſſion or belief of Mr. Jefferſon. It is probable, that, if the glorious exemption from the narrow prejudices of our fathers were as general in America, as it is in France, the deſpiſed A X would be moſt unmercifully bantered for objecting to that, which evinces the ſuperiority of Mr. Jefferſon's mind. I am, it is true, no ſponſor for Mr. Adams. But, if from his outward deportment, his actions and his ſpeech, he appears to be a chriſtian, he is, in my humble opinion, as much ſuperior to the man who ſcoffs at revelation, as the mild light of the full moon is ſuperior to an ignis fatuus.

For Mr. Jefferſon's capacity as a ruler, A X has referred to the hiſtory or tradition of his actions, when governor of Virginia; and of thoſe the publications, I have mentioned, ſpeak largely.—Not a word on this ſubject from B Y. But the gentleman thought too contemptuouſly of A X, and was in truth too careleſs about the cauſe he appeared to eſpouſe, to deem any regular preparation neceſſary for his attack. "*He would ſoon do A X's buſineſs.*" Let him now, if he can, give a few minutes to reflection. Let him hereafter think a little better of others and a little more modeſtly of himſelf.—Let him ſhew in reality that diffidence, which after diſplaying the moſt intolerable vanity and preſumption, he has avowed.

If any real friend of Mr. Adams, of good order and government, and of the peace, ſafety and happineſs of America, ſhall tell A X his advocation is an injury to the cauſe, he will feel mortified for his officious interference.—But ſurely the friends of Mr. Jefferſon might with at leaſt equal reaſon ſay of B Y, that they profited not

—tali auxilio, nec defenſoribus iſtis.

He has come forward, it ſeems, with a view of terminating, not of continuing the diſcuſſion. What in the name of common ſenſe does he mean by that? Does he mean, that he would take care not to uſe any ſerious arguments, leſt A X would anſwer him? Or does he mean, (what indeed is moſt propable) that A X would be entirely cut up by his wit? He is perhaps the firſt man, who ever thought of ending a diſcuſſion by making an attack; and he might ſuppoſe that, after what he had done, A X would pay very little attention to his advice. Indeed A X does not know very well how to follow the advice. For he is adviſed to take leave of himſelf, as well as of the ſubject.

To every part of his text will A X adhere. It is ſtrictly proper to inquire of ancient whigs, who have not abandoned their principles, concerning the merits of John Adams. If moſt of the ancient tories are at this time amongſt his friends and admirers, it is, becauſe they are ſenſible of his worth, and will, like other peaceful citizens, after all our ſtorms and contentions, to enjoy the bleſſings of good order and tranquillity.

Not all the acumen of twenty B Y's can prove that this circumſtance ought to operate againſt Mr. Adams. If the ancient tories were all bad men, and if they aimed at any thing injurious to their country, which is likely to be accompliſhed by his continuance in office, their attachment would indeed be diſhonourable to him. I forbear to retort, and fervently wiſh, that nothing injurious to America may be contemplated by any one of thoſe who advocate the election of Mr. Jefferſon.

A X, after all, entreats to be underſtood, that it never was his intention to paſs an indiſcriminate cenſure on the admirers and friends of Mr. Jefferſon. Of the integrity and patriotiſm of a number of them, and particularly of Mr. Duvall, he entertains as high an opinion as of any of the ſupporters of Mr. Adams. If he ſpoke with ſeverity of the former, he meant only thoſe whoſe views and wiſhes are at variance with the views and wiſhes of all honeſt citizens. Deſperate circumſtances, offended pride, and diſappointed ambition; what is there monſtrous and horrid which at ſome time or other they have not effected?

A. X.

WE are authoriſed and requeſted to inform the freemen of the fifth diſtrict, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himſelf a candidate at the enſuing election of ELECTORS of preſident and vice-preſident, to be held on the ſecond Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and diſtinguiſhed patriot and ſtateſman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

RESPECT for my fellow-citizens of the fifth diſtrict of this ſtate, induces me to acquaint them, that after the buſineſs of the approaching terms of the general court ſhall be finiſhed, I ſhall aſſign the reaſons, through the channel of this paper, which will influence me, if choſen an elector, to give a decided preference to MR. JEFFERSON, as preſident of the United States.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, March 31, 1800.

WE are authoriſed to inform the voters of this diſtrict, compoſed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Eſquire, will, if choſen, ſerve as an elector for the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the conſtitution, as preſident.

To be SOLD,

On the 22d day of this inſtant, April, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in this city,

THE HOUSE belonging to the heirs of THOMAS STONE, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to his friends of Anne-Arundel county, and herewith informs them, that he has declined the notion of coming forward at the enſuing election as a delegate for the office of ſheriff.

BARUCH FOWLER.

April 9, 1800.

New Stage at the Lower Ferry.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has juſt ſtarted a new ſtage, which will ſtart from his ferry, twenty one miles below Eaſton, every Tueſday morning, and runs to Eaſton, and returns the ſame evening to the ſaid ferry, where there may be a ſure paſſage acroſs the bay to Annapolis, or Weſt river, well accommodated in every reſpect. Fair for paſſengers from the ferry to Eaſton one dollar and twenty-five cents; way paſſengers ſix cents per mile.

N. B. Gentlemen who may chance to croſs the bay at any time, when the ſtage is not appointed to run, may be accommodated with a ſtage, or horſe and ſaddle.

April 2, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the firſt Monday in March next I intend to prove my right and title to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Charles county, Maryland, called and known by the name of NONSUCH, which formerly belonged to NOTLEY MADDOX, deceaſed, therefore, if there ſhould be any perſon that preſumes to ſet up any claim to ſaid land, they are hereby requeſted to attend on ſaid land, agreeable to this notice, and make it appear according to law.

HENRY MADDOX.

February 10, 1800.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 12th inſt. at the late dwelling houſe in this city, of Mr. CHARLES STEUART, deceaſed,

SUNDRY articles of houſehold and kitchen furniture, amongſt which are ſeveral feather beds. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day.

WILLIAM STEUART, Adminiſtrator.

QUESTIONS

To Merchants, Store-keepers, and Tradesmen in general, &c.

1st. PRAY GENTLEMEN, is a perfect ſtandard of diſcount, or intereſt, calculated on every dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2,000 from one day to ſixty-four days incluſive, at ſix per cent. with notes for 5, 7, and 8 per cent. of any value; whether uſed as a ſtandard, or as a check upon the inquirer's own calculations?

2d. Is it of any importance to know the beſt methods of computing the exchanges, between this country and the principal maritime trading places in Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Pruſſia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Italy, in ſeveral of the Windward and Leeward Weſt-India Iſlands, and many ports in the Eaſt-Indies?

3d. Is a table of all the coins and monies of account, in the places aforeſaid, of any uſe?

4th. Are the coins and monies of account, in the aforeſaid places, when reduced to dollars and cents, of any ſervice?

5th. Is the table of compound intereſt of any utility?

6th. Is the table, by which the banks determine the value of gold, deſirable?

7th. Is the amount of intereſt, accurately calculated for each month from one to twelve months, on every dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2,000, of any value?

8th. Is a table of all the poſt-towns in the United States, and rates of poſtage therewith, of any uſe?

9th. Will not all theſe together make a book, as generally uſeful and convenient as ever entered a counting-houſe or ſtore?

10th. Will not the whole, when comprized in a quarto volume of from 200 to 250 pages, be worth two dollars?

And laſtly, Is the perſon, who at the expence of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS undertakes to perform *upwards of one hundred and ſixty thouſand calculations of intereſt*, and of giving all the preceding information to the public *in the moſt complete manner*, deſerving of your ENCOURAGEMENT and SUPPORT?

If the anſwer is in the affirmative, you are individually and reſpectfully invited to ſubſcribe in one of the ſpecimen books, exhibited at the Treaſury, Mr. Caton's tavern, and at the Printing-Office.

It is proper to ſtate, that the work will not be executed, unleſs *fifteen hundred ſubſcribers* are obtained; for four thouſand dollars is too much to hazard.

NOTHING IS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, neither will it be expected of ſubſcribers to take the work when publiſhed, if it is not delivered rigorouſly conformable to my agreements with the public, expreſſed in the conditions affixed to the ſpecimen books, each of which conſiſts of ſix detached pages of the work.

I am, with great reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your humble ſervant,
JOHN ROWLETT, *Accomptant Bank of North America.*

POSTSCRIPT. THE WORK IS DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, to the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of North-America, and has already received the patronage of JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States; of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and preſident of the ſenate; of a large number of the ſenators and members of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States; and of the preſidents and directors of the different banks UNANIMOUSLY. *The ſpecimen book in the Bank of North-America, is filling very faſt with ſubſcriptions,* SOME FOR 2 COPIES, SOME FOR 3 COIES, AND SOME FOR 5 COPIES, *and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging all favours.*

*** Gentlemen having buſineſs at either of the banks may ſubſcribe there as well as at the taverns, &c. already mentioned.

Copy-right ſecured according to act of congreſs.

THE ſubſcriber intending to decline the practice of phyſic in a ſhort time, hopes, that thoſe who are indebted to him for profeſſional ſervices will be prepared to pay off their reſpective balances by the 1ſt of September, at that time he ſhall place the bonds, notes and accounts, which may remain unpaid, in the hands of an attorney, who will be directed to iſſue ſuits for ſuch balances as may be unſatisfied.

April 3, 1800. JAMES MURRAY.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thurſday the firſt day of May, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the firſt fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceaſed, for CASH,

TWO likely, valuable, young negro men, one woman and child, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and ſome houſehold furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All thoſe having claims againſt ſaid Chapman's eſtate are once more requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authoriſed to ſettle ſaid eſtate.

April 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A COACHEE and harneſs, with or without a pair of HORSES. Alſo a large handſome horſe, fit for the ſaddle or draught. Inquire of the printer.

Annapolis, March 4, 1800.

Annapolis, March 12, 1800.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the direction of the governor and council I tranſmit to you the encloſed exequator for publication; you will, therefore, be pleaſed to inſert it in your paper immediately upon the receipt of this, and continue to publiſh the ſame for four weeks.

I am, with great reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
NINIAN PINKNEY.

State of Maryland.

In COUNCIL, March 12, 1800.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PETER COLLIN, Eſquire, having produced to the governor an exequator, ſigned by the preſident of the United States, and ſealed with the ſeal of the ſaid States, recognizing him as vice-conſul from his majeſty the king of Sweden, for the State of Maryland,

ORDERED, By and with the advice and conſent of the council, that the ſaid recognition be publiſhed for the information and government of the people of this ſtate.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the governor and council.

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern.

PETER COLLIN, Eſquire, having produced to me his commiſſion as vice-conſul of his majeſty, the king of Sweden, for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as ſuch, and declare him free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to vice-conſuls of his ſaid majeſty the king of Sweden.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, L. S. the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and of the independence of the ſaid States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the preſident of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of ſtate.

By virtue of two writs of *fiſa's* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, at the houſe of Jonathan Beard, on Saturday the 19th day of this inſtant, for READY CASH,

ONE negro man, one horſe, and one mare and colt; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BEARD, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN. And on the ſame day and place will be ſold, a negro man, who is a very good blackſmith, for ready caſh; the laſt named property is taken as the property of RUTH WATKINS, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff.

April 2, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. Walter Bowie's, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, on the 15th of January laſt, a tall black man named CHARLES, a ſlim well ſet fellow, twenty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, has a down look when queſtioned, and has loſt both his little toes; I am informed he left the neighbourhood with an intention of going to Annapolis, which I think is very likely, as he has relations living in and near that place; he has probably changed his name and obtained a paſs, and will endeavour to paſs as a free man; had on when he went away, a white kerſey jacket and breeches, yarn ſtockings, and a pair of coarſe ſhoes; it is likely he may change his dreſs. If taken up within fifteen miles of home FIVE DOLLARS will be paid, if over fifteen miles TEN DOLLARS, and if exceeding fifty miles the above reward, with reaſonable travelling charges for bringing him home, or FIVE DOLLARS for ſecuring him in any gaol, and giving me information, ſo that I get him again.

w 3

JOHN W. PRATT.

February 20, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained, from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN EVANGELIST POWER, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1800.

w 6

PHILIP POWER.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, ſome time in January laſt, a red and white heifer, with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

CAME to Mr. HEZK. JOHNSON's plantation, before the middle of February, (10 miles from Port-Tobacco, on the poſt road to Piſcataway,) as a ſtray and treſpaſſer, a bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and canters, appears to have had a fiſtula, no perceivable brand. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

HEZK. JOHNSON, Jun.

March 25, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hereof hath obtained letters of adminiſtration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the eſtate of NATHANIEL FOSTER, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed, I do therefore requeſt that all perſons who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate to make payment to

SUSANN FOSTER, Adminiſtratrix.

Nothing more certain than TAXES,

SO ſays every one, and we all agree that they muſt be paid, but differ a little as to the *time* of payment; I ſay, and for unqueſtionable reaſons, it ought to be made early in the year, many erroneouſly think they may claim indulgence till the fall, and there are, perhaps a few ſtill more unreaſonable. The people of this county, however, deſerve much credit, for they generally pay county charges with cheerfulneſs, but I would recommend it to them to diſcharge their aſſeſſment ſome months ſooner in the year than has hitherto been the practice, poſitively the reſult would be to their advantage.

I wiſh it to be generally known that the accounts for the year 1799 are now due, they are ready for delivery, and ſhall be diſtributed as ſpeedily as poſſible, ſhortly thereafter I ſhall proceed, as the law directs, to complete the collection; in the mean-time I requeſt and truſt men will make early proviſion, and, if called from home, leave the money with ſome one of the family for the collector—to find the people thus prepared would really afford him great ſatisfaction.

Thoſe who attended the collector's meetings laſt year, and others who paid their accounts in Annapolis, will pleaſe to accept my thanks, it is intended to purſue the ſame mode this year, of which timely notice ſhall be given.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Many, I truſt, will find it both agreeable and convenient to ſettle their accounts in Annapolis—in my abſence James Mackubin, Eſq; will receive money for me and give receipts. W. A.

HIGH FLYER,

Will ſtand to cover mares this ſeaſon at South River ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at twenty dollars each, if credit is required, or fifteen dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is ſent with the mares, or paid by the end of the ſeaſon.

HIGH FLYER is fifteen hands high, a blood bay, with a ſtar and one white foot, and is the largeſt full bred horſe ever imported into this country. The owners of this horſe's colts have been offered from 600 to 1000 dollars for them, both in Pennſylvania and Maryland. High Flyer was bred by Richard Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which won upwards of 7000 guineas, and was never beat. Thiſtle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Hutchiſon's Thiſtle, which was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Shaſtoe's Hunter Omnium, Herald, and Miſs Barſoth, his great-grand-dam by Partner, ſhe was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowſey, Toriſmond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Prioten and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Matchleſs, great-great-great-grand-dam by Brimmer, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Place's White Turk, and out of a Layton Barb mare.

LEEBOO, the firſt colt of High Flyer's get, that has ſtarted, out of a full bred mare, won three races in as many days laſt fall, ought to enhance this horſe's ſtock. The moſt capital ſtud horſes in England do not get one colt in ten good runners. The reaſon of High Flyer's ſtanding this ſeaſon at fifteen dollars each mare is the want of money in this ſtate; if High Flyer was in England, and ſo capital a colt as Leeboo had made three ſuch races, High Flyer would have ſtood at twenty guineas each mare. Good graſs will be provided for mares at 3/9 per week, every attention paid them, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21ſt of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, ſlow of ſpeech, and fond of ſmoking a pipe, he is a methodiſt preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts, ſhort kerſey coat and trouſers, ſhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by me

w 3

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from thoſe hot and irritating drugs ſo frequently propoſed for ſimilar purpoſes, and which only recommend themſelves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as temporary, but violent ſtimulus on the nervous ſyſtem infallibly produce greater evils than thoſe they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the ſtomach, reſtoring the digeſtive powers, and ſending from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the ſyſtem; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without ſtimulating too violently the nervous ſyſtem; ſtrengthens the ſecretory veſſels and the general habit; brings back the muſcular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and reſtores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have deſtroyed, and whoſe loſs had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The reſtorative is abſolutely above all recommendation in removing thoſe weakneſſes and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the conſequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets; and the moſt diſtreſſing caſes of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this reſtorative—ſpeedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, reſtoring a proper degree of tenſion to the relaxed fibres, and ſtrengthening the weakened organs.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From captain Daws, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

AS you think it will be uſeful, you are at liberty to publiſh my teſtimony in favour of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatiſm in my ſhoulders, and ſometimes ſo violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from ſevere pain in ſome part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpoſe; I purchaſed a bottle of drops, advertiſed under a title ſimilar to your medicine, but experienced the moſt excrutiating ſmart from its application, which obliged me to deſiſt.—At length I was adviſed by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the uſe of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a ſtate of perfect health and ſtrength—I ſhall take a good ſupply to ſea, and never be without ſo valuable a medicine in my poſſeſſion.

I am, &c,

October 4, 1799. I. R. DAWS.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch. I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venereal complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed, by the honourable Chancellor of Maryland, truſtees of RICHARD A. CONTEE, requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Contee to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims to bring them in legally ſtated, to

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
of Anne-Arundel county,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,
of Prince George's county,
truſtees of Richard A. Contee.

February 26, 1800.

A New Edition
OF THE
LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Eſquire,
Attorney at Law,
Under the authority of the Legiſlature,
And now publiſhing by
FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subſcriptions for the above mentioned publication are received by Meſſrs. Thomas and Caldcleugh, No. 141, Baltimore-ſtreet, Baltimore; by the clerks of the ſeveral counties, and by the printer hereof.

The ſubſcription to the above will be cloſed in May, and the price conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers, there being only three hundred ſets for ſale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,
The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paſſed November Seſſion, 1799.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, called BEALL's PLANTATION, and BATEMAN's FIELD (being part of Snowden's Reputation Supported), containing by ſurvey five hundred and ſeventy-ſix and an half acres, two hundred and thirty-nine of which are wood land, heavily timbered with cheſnut and white oak; the remainder is cleared land, and has lain idle a number of years. The entire is well watered by ſprings, and a large ſtream that runs nearly through the centre of it.

This plantation is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco; is a moſt pleaſing and deſirable ſituation, and capable of great improvement, at a ſmall expence. It is ſituated on the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from navigable water, twelve from the city of Annapolis, twenty five from Baltimore city, twenty-four from George-town, and about ſeven miles from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne.

The terms will be made known by application to WILLIAM HARWOOD, Eſq; Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber. SAMUEL BRANDRAM,
at Dr. Wm. P. Mathew
Baltimore.

October 23, 1799.

SETH SWEETSER,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will ſtill continue to favour him with their cuſtom, as he ſtill carries on the buſineſs in all its branches in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. I have juſt received, from Boſton, a quantity of the beſt ſole leather and ſhoe thread, and a few barrels of New-England ſtuff ſhoes, all of which I will ſell on moderate terms. S. S.

November 5, 1799.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.